

# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,  
PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 2.

BARDSTOWN, KY., THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1852.

NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, .....	\$0 75
Each subsequent insertion, .....	0 25
One square three months, .....	\$4 00
" " six " .....	\$6 00
" " twelve " .....	\$10 50
Half a column, one insertion, .....	\$10 00
One column, one insertion, .....	\$20 00
One column, per annum, .....	\$9 00
One column, per annum, .....	\$35 00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, it is not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing no exceeding once in three weeks.

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For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

New Advertisements.

The most extraordinary discovery in the World is the Great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

THE beautiful and fertile region skirted by the desert of Arabia, abounds with rare plants and odorous woods, whence are procured those aromatic gums and balsams of which this Liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating,unctuous and penetrating properties it is, when applied, still more than when the whole body is anointing, removing the most intense pain in a few minutes. Try it, when you will be convinced that no preparation possesses in so high a degree, its perfect analgesic qualities. Its action is prompt and effective. It penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, restoring use to limbs paralysed for years, and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up the shrivelled parts. It restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and this is the reason why it has been so successful in the cure of Rheumatism—also cramp, swelling, numbness, weak joints, Saine and Cist, pains, wounds, chilblains, burns sore throat, bites of insects and reptiles, salt rheum, warts, corus, mange, and indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others, are greatly benefited by it. It is used successfully with great success in colic, or swelling of Stomach or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, nervous disease, etc. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual, as in diseases of man. Will cure any case of Soreness in existence; also, Spasmodic, Scoliosis, Liver, Bone, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, etc.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. FARRELL's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because it has the name of Farrel, many will buy it in good faith without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. FARRELL, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 10, and 11, Passage, in the city of New York, and all application for Advertisements must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrel's, thus H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all are counterfeits.

Sold by

D. D. COX,

Wholesale and Retail Agent,

Bardstown, Ky.

J. F. SENOUR, Elizabethtown, Ky.

WILSON & BURBA, Hodgenville, Ky.

July 22, 1852

T. W. RILEY, F. B. MUIR

RILEY & MUIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Louisville, Ky.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Ballitt, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th, Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them

Jan 14, 1852

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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# THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1852.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

## WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President:

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

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One column, one insertion,.....	\$8.00
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Any remarks of our own on the civil career of General SCOTT are rendered entirely superfluous this week by the able speech of Hon. John C. Spencer, which we copy from the New York Campaign Times. Mr. Spencer was a member of Mr. Tyler's cabinet, if we mistake not, and has not acted with the Whigs since, until Gen. Scott was nominated.

The Whig meeting at Niagara on the 27th and 28th ult., was a pretty fair opening of a glorious campaign. The crowd was estimated at over one hundred thousand, and by some as high as two hundred thousand men, and the excitement was tremendous.

It will be seen by the extract which we make from the London Correspondence of the North American that a cloud is rising in Europe which, tho' as yet no larger than a man's hand, may be fraught with a tempest. The canton of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, has for many years been in the anomalous position of an integral part of the free Swiss confédéracy, and at the same time claimed as a part of the dominions of the King of Prussia. It seems that the great powers of the continent have lately guaranteed this canton to Prussia, and Switzerland of course will have to succumb unless supported by England. The peace of Europe therefore depends upon the policy of the British cabinet, in which the imbecile Lord Malmesbury either has been or is about to be displaced in the foreign office by Sir Stratford Canning, late Minister to Turkey, a very able and enlightened statesman. As the late election for members of the House of Commons seems to have resulted in the return of a majority of liberals, opposed to the present Tory ministry, there is no telling what change the affair of the Swiss canton may bring about in the relations of England to the continental powers. If she should get into a scrape with them, she will be the more disposed to adjust amicably the codfish dispute with the United States.

The New York papers are full of the details of the dreadful disaster which lately befel the steamboat *Henry Clay* on the Hudson river. The boat was racing, contrary to the earnest remonstrances of many of the passengers, when she took fire, it is supposed from the unusual activity of the furnaces, and before she could be got to shore she was a mass of flames, from which men, women and children were endeavoring to escape by planking into the river. Some of the incidents were quite romantic. A young man named Edwards, seeing a young lady, a stranger to him, standing as if paralyzed, asked her if she would trust herself to him, and receiving an affirmative reply, plunged with her into the water. They were both saved. The owner and officers of the boat have been arrested on charges of criminal carelessness, and we trust, if they are guilty, they will be made to suffer the heaviest penalties of the law.

The English have seized another American fishing vessel, and the codfish affair begins to look rather squarely. It has lately been under discussion in the Senate of the United States, and some Senators have taken strong grounds against the British proceedings.

Gen. Scott on the compromise.

Address to the Mississippi Delegation.

Some Webster men about Boston have tried to get up a movement against the Whig nomination, but it has failed entirely. The Boston Commonwealth, a free soil paper, opposed to both Scott and Pierce, says that if the vote had been taken throughout the United States soon after the nominations, Pierce would have been elected, but that Scott has been gaining strength ever since throughout the country, so that already the Boston man regards the contest as very doubtful. And further he expresses the opinion that the changes will continue to be in favor of the Whig and against the Democratic candidate from now until the election, simply from the fact that the life and character of General Scott are so rich in materials for kindling and keeping alive popular enthusiasm, while the fires in the Pierce camp must go out for want of fuel, as their candidate has never done anything to stir the soul of any human being.—Thinking men throughout the country very generally adopt the same mode of reasoning. It is not mere speculation, but is founded on facts, already developed in every quarter of the country, and the result of the campaign will show that those invariable laws and deep seated principles of human nature which are on the side of the Whig candidate, are too strong for abstract party allegiance.

We have received of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the July number of Blackwood. The following subjects are treated with the ability characteristic of this great periodical;—the National Defences of Great Britain and the danger of an invasion from the continent;—the present posture of American Politics—Nepaul, an interesting country on the slopes of the Himalaya, in the Northeast of India.—the general election for members of Parliament,—and an intensely interesting article from the pen of Alison, entitled the "Cestials at Home and Abroad," giving a view of the great migrations of mankind at the present day, which we intend to notice more fully in our next number. Besides these there are stories for those who are fond of light reading, and a continuation of that endless but delightful "My Novel," by Bulwer. On the whole it is an unusually rich number.

It is stated that our consul at Acapulco, Mr. Rice, has been again imprisoned by the Mexican authorities.

Never suffer long from a cough.

At this age of the world, when you can get AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, it is a criminal neglect, if you do not cure it.

The following just tribute to General Scott was written in 1849, by Mrs. E. C. Kinney, of Newark, now in Italy, and was published in the National Intelligencer at the time, and re-published in other journals:

O D E .

To Major General Winfield Scott.

I.

Hero of many battle fields,  
Now wreathed with laurels from afar,  
Whose arm the sword and olive wields,  
As champion of both peace and war!

Thou art a haughty nation's pride—

Then thee her trusty hearts belong;

And o'er the slaves that doth every wrong—

Who have thy noble soul desired,  
In honor's strength thou towerest strong.

II.

When freedom's eagle from her crag

Was startled by the din of arms,  
And to Britannia's lion flag

The war-whoop joined its wild alarms;

Though then no veteran in wars,

Thy stately form arose like Mars!

At the valor of thy bow

More than her monarch's glory saw,

When waved our banner to the wind

Above the plains of CHIPPEWA!

III.

Thy name is graven on the rocks

That near Niagara's thunder shocks;

Thy louder name is evermore

Associate of the torrent's roar—

Grand and resistless as the flood

By which thy gallant army stood,

When, through the terrors of the night,

The guiding star,

That led the war,

Was their true chieftain's might!

IV.

But though ACHILLES on the field,

In council thou our NESTOR art;

And for thy deeds of peace we yield,

Not plaudits only, but the heart:

For these have wars the nation saved,

Her name more lasting honor done,

Than all the battles thou hast braved,

Than all the victories won.

Beyond the Mississippi's flood

The name household word shall be,

While lives a grateful Cherokee.

The lion of the forest roars

But fiercer when pursued by foes,

And, wounded turns in savage wrath,

To stain the bold purser's path:

Yet kindly eyes and voices mild,

The royal beast of pray can tame,

So that a timid, gentle child

May guide it by a fondling name.

V.

Thus when the cruel mandate went

To quench the wigwam's peaceful fires,

—When a bold savage race was sent

From homes and ashes of its fires—

The Indian felt his noble blood

Curdle with wrath, as firm he stood,

Resolved for fight to string the bow,

And turn upon his pale-faced foe:

When, listening for the tyrant's tread,

Behold, a silvery voice instead

Fell on his ear, like music's dream,

Or like his own wild forest dream!

His weapon falls—his eye is wet—

The talismanic touch of love

Hath made him all his threats forget—

Hath changed the lion to the dove!

Aye, Nature to her chieftain gave

True valor in a feeling heart,

That could a race subdue to save,

And act the Christian Conqueror's part.

VI.

But hark! the booming gun calls back

Thine arm again the sword to wield;

War's comet shows its lurid track,

And armies through the tented field.

The night! and on San Juan's walls

Red lightnings burst with dismal glare

—Thro' darkness whiz death-frightened balls,

And streaks of fire illum the air!

Tis morn! A thick ascending cloud

A conquer'd city doth exshroud;

The bulwark, long a nation's strength,

Yields up its battlements at length.

And he—the soul of Freedom's war—

Plaunts there our glorious stripes and stars!

VII.

Without the great ULYSSES mind,

Whose skill the wily plot designed,

Th' Achaian hosts, though trained in wars,

Though countless as the watching stars,

Might long in vain a conquest hope,

The gates of Troy had never ope'd;

And, but for that self-moving skill,

Which to the need the plan creates,

Against us might be fastened still

The Imperial city gates.

Hero of Mexico! to thee

All gales, all fortresses give way,

And in triumphant pageantry,

Through an innumerable conquered foe,

Proud in their chief, thine armies go—

Hail to the glorious day!

VIII.

But sweeter sounds await thine ear

Than from victorious bugles come,

Bearing familiar words, and dear

To the worn warrior, Peace and Home!

Great conqueror! though no epic lyre

May kindling with Homeric fire,

Thy bold achievements, fist-and-late,

In mighty song perpetuate,

Thou hast the germ of deathless fame

Secure in that unsullied name,

Which shall descend from age to age,

Adorning every history's page.

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# THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
ELLIS & NOURSE.

## TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : : \$2 00  
a six months, : : : : : 2 50  
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

## TO CLUBS

Of 10 the HERALD will be.....\$1 50 per copy  
Of 20.....".....\$1 25  
Of 30.....".....\$1 00

The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

## JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE US A CALL.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

We hope to see a very large meeting of the Whigs here next Monday, as well as such of our Democratic friends as are willing to hear the truth. The attraction will be great. Col. PRESTON, Whig elector for the State at large, has written us that he will certainly be here, and by letter from a friend at Louisville, we are assured that C. M. THURSTON, though not in good health, has authorized the writer to state that "nothing but death will prevent him" from being with us.

The Election last Monday resulted in the choice of Sylvester Johnson for Sheriff of Nelson county and Wm. McQuown, Sr., constable for the Western Bardstown; both by very large majorities. P. C. Slaughter, Esq., was elected Magistrate for the same district without any solicitation on his part and without opposition. It is true our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. Thomas H. Crozier was voted for early in the day, but as soon as he was apprized of it, he informed the officers of the election that he could not be a candidate.

DEATH OF MRS. HARDIN.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH HARDIN, consort of Hon. BENJAMIN HARDIN. She died yesterday evening, (Wednesday,) about six o'clock, at her husband's residence in the suburbs of Bardstown, of congestive fever. We can bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to the many virtues of this venerable and estimable lady,—her kindness, her benevolence, her devotion to her family and friends, her cheerfulness and resignation, which even in the midst of adversity threw all around her the sunshine of her hopeful and happily constituted nature. In our boyhood her house was almost a home to us, and now that the recollections of that period are vividly awakened and the kind words are in our ears, that in those days we heard from lips that are now silent forever, and the deeds of self-denying benevolence we witnessed are fresh in our memory, it is not without a feeling of self-accusation, that we reflect upon the great but common error of allowing worldly passions, or any form of selfishness, to cover over for a time with its rubbish those fine ties and associations which are formed in the spring time of existence. May we venture, notwithstanding the estrangement, very much regretted on our part, which has grown out of differences in relation to public affairs, between her venerable and distinguished husband and ourselves, to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with him and his family in this their great affliction.

We are happy to learn by the latest intelligence from Washington that there is little or no doubt of a satisfactory adjustment of the fishery dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

## AUGUST ELECTION--1852.

### FOR SHERIFF.

Precincts. Johnson. Talbott.  
No. 1, Bardstown, 130 33  
" 2, Chaplain, 80 54  
" 3, Bloomfield, 86 95  
" 4, Fairfield, 106 35  
" 5, Davis, 137 36  
" 6, Boston, 85 54  
" 7, New Haven, 185 52  
" 8, Ballard's, 154 5  
" 9, Bardstown, 175 41  
1137 405  
Johnson's majority over Talbott 732.

The next session of the Bardstown Collegiate Institute will open on the First Monday in September next. Prices as formerly, \$5, \$12 and \$16 per session of five months. All pupils desiring to enter should be present at the commencement of the term; as none will be received for less than a session. Tuition and Boarding with the Teacher, including all incidental expenses, \$50 per session.

JOSIAH BLISS, Principal.

Aug. 5-4w\*

LOUISVILLE, August 3, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Having been present, as a delegate from Louisville, at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane at Niagara Falls on the 27th and 28th ult., I will proceed to relate to you such of the items as will probably interest your readers. We left here on Sunday the 25th, and arrived in Buffalo on the 27th, where I immediately took the cars for Niagara and arrived in season to witness the proceedings. Between one and two o'clock the procession formed in the following order: Military, led by Gen. Whitney; State delegations; societies, and other bodies in citizens dress, too numerous to mention, all together forming the most imposing procession that ever was my good luck to witness. After marching thro' the village they proceeded to the grove where platforms were erected for the accommodation of speakers. The assemblage was addressed by orators from all parts of the Union, among whom was Gov. Hunt, of N. Y., Ewing, of Ohio, Horace Greeley, of New York, Col. Davis, of Baltimore, Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania, Schouler, of Boston, Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, and a host of others at night. Gov. Jones, alias Little Jimmy, of Tennessee, made a most enthusiastic and thrilling speech in which he made a most ludicrous comparison between the world-renowned Scott and that whale, (amongst minors,) the Democratic nominee, deafening cheers rent the air, drowning the roar of the Niagara, and causing the "utterified" present to shake in their shoes.

Various scenes transpired during the day to attract attention. A procession of boys, with a banner, on which was painted a cent, with a stick of candy, and the motto: "We buy our own candy and go for Scott!"

Many persons were robbed by pickpockets of various sums.

A speech delivered by young Drew, of Frankfort, elicited general admiration from all who heard it. It was an effort of the happiest kind, and proved the speaker to be a young man of the finest genius and one who is "bound to win" if he will only go ahead.

On the 28th the military were reviewed by Gov. Hunt, before a large concourse of spectators. The military was a large one, "Old Kentucky" being represented by the Cerro Gordo Guards, Capt. S. Goin, of Frankfort, who by their manly appearance created quite a sensation.

Such enthusiasm as was evinced on the ground would not fail to bring the most laggard of the whigs back to their duty in next November.

There was at a moderate calculation 100,000 people present, and never were two rivals nearer equal than was Nature and Euthusiasm on those grounds. The earth shaking with the shouts of thousands and the sublime thunder of the cataract mingled together in unison.

An address, from John Ball to Brother Jonathan on the occasion of his visit to Lundy's Lane, in verse, was circulated through the multitude. It is quite pretty and appropriate, only John puts himself on too much of an equality, for he is not good enough to mix with Brother Jonathan, no how.

As we left on the 28th a man was stabbed in the bowels while in the act of picking another man's pocket. It was thought he would die, but I have not heard whether he did or not up to the time we left Buffalo.

On board the lake steamer Alabama our fare and accommodations were execrable, and to all persons who travel on Lake Erie we would advise them, if they seek comfort in sleeping and eating, to engage passage on some other vessel, any of which are superior to her,

"MOMUS."

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

General Scott in Mexico.

We have been called upon to mention any event in the life of Winfield Scott which would indicate the possession of talents for the civil government of the United States. We cheerfully and confidently respond to this call, and, from among the numerous examples of this fitness, we select the civil administration of General Scott in Mexico.

We pass over the great battles which were gained, extending from Vera Cruz to the capital, and we find him at the head of a conquering army in the city of Mexico. The enemy, instigated by the most intense hatred, were around him. He was far removed from supplies or reinforcements. He was at the head of a victorious army, ready at a word for plunder. Under these difficulties, he commenced the administration of the Mexican affairs, as their conqueror. Here, now, is a field for the exhibition of civil as well as military talents, for a triumph as great as that of the field. We know of no situation where all the elements of what constitute a real great man could be so completely called out. It was a place demanding prudence, firmness, moderation, forbearance, and magnanimity. The conduct of Winfield Scott exhibited all these qualities of greatness.

The conqueror entered the city of Mexico September 14, 1847. One great object was before him—peace—an honorable and profitable peace for his country. To accomplish this object, his first attention was directed to the discipline of his own army, so that no conduct on their part might exasperate the foe or lead to the resistance of despair. On the 17th of September he issued his orders, defining the crimes against the conquered which were to be punished—thus publishing a new written code of laws which were equally to apply to the conquerors and the defeated. In this code, the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal mat-

ters, was left to the courts of the country, and was not to be interrupted by any officer or soldier of the American force, except in certain cases of importance to our own citizens. Both the rule and the exception show the judgment of the General. Wherever a military police was kept up in any city, a Mexican police was likewise to be established to act in harmony. The capital—the churches—the religious worship—the prosperity and peace of its inhabitants were all placed under the special safe-guard of the honor and faith of the American army. As a compensation for this protection, a contribution of \$150,000 was ordered to be levied in the capital, to be collected by the Mexicans themselves, which contribution was to be employed in the purchase of extra comforts for the wounded and sick, and for the purchase of blankets and shoes for the rank and file of the army. We need no better proof of the civil virtues of our hero than the above general order. His moderation, forbearance, and magnanimity are apparent on every line.

His attention to the preservation of order and law manifests a character beyond that of the mere military commander. His thoughtfulness of the comforts of his own soldiers will be remembered by them with gratitude. As soon as his troops were settled in their quarters, and the internal police regulations of Mexico and the other conquered cities were arranged, General Scott turned his attention to the concerns of his new government. He made strict inquiries into the Mexican financial policy; prohibited the exportation of bars and ingots of the precious metal to keep up a sufficient circulating medium among the troops in the country; and collected, within a month after the capture of the city, all the memoirs and publications concerning the finances of the country, and the exportation of specie which he could find, and transmitted them to our Government for the basis of their operation. As early as December, he sent to Government a table of distances of the several cities from Mexico—the best routes to reach them—their trade, and the means of securing it, and if the country was to be permanently annexed, of rendering such commerce valuable to the United States. There is certainly here manifested some of the traits of the practical statesman.

On the 23rd of December General Scott detailed to Government his plans for the management of the finances of the conquered country. His intention was, he says, not to meddle with the State or city revenues, lest the people should be too much excited against their conquerors, but to seize the revenues of the Federal Government wherever they could be found, more particularly the ordinary internal dues on the precious metals. In the same despatch he treats of the subject of the entire annexation of the country with statesmanlike views; but remarks that it is his duty only to offer such suggestions as his local knowledge would furnish him.

In the general orders alluded to in the above despatch of December 25th, we find that the internal taxes or dues referred to are direct taxes; duties on the production of gold and silver; melting and assaying dues; the tobacco rent; the rent of stamped paper; the rent of the manufacture of playing cards; and the rent of post offices. These revenues he demands. He then prohibits lotteries, and establishes port regulations and rules for levying import and export duties, making such changes in favor of the United States as were necessary. The arrangements for the levying of these duties—the discrimination to be made—the mode of collecting the Mexican revenues—all indicate a mind of sound financial capacity and of the grasp of the statesman.

On this same subject we might allude to the skill manifested in laying the assessments on the different cities of the Republic for the maintenance of the American troops. Much judgment was needed here to equalize these assessments; to invent the best means of their collection, so as not to exasperate the conquered people or to rouse them into rebellion. The whole of this subject in all its details shows the great and comprehensive mind of the commander-in-chief.

Such is one of the proofs that can be given in favor of the statesmanship of Winfield Scott. The difficulties of such a situation can not be properly appreciated at the present time. Gen. Scott had an army to control, headed by success and full of contempt for the conquered enemy. His subordinate officers were, many of them, jealous of his fame, and envious of his rank. His own Government had been so desirous that the fame of his exploits should have rested on another's shoulders, that they thwarted his operations, neglected his army, and left him to the resources of his own genius. So manifest was that genius, and so reconciled were around him, that he was far removed from supplies or reinforcements. He was at the head of a victorious army, ready at a word for plunder. Under these difficulties, he commenced the administration of the Mexican affairs, as their conqueror.

Here, now, is a field for the exhibition of civil as well as military talents, for a triumph as great as that of the field. We know of no situation where all the elements of what constitute a real great man could be so completely called out. It was a place demanding prudence, firmness, moderation, forbearance, and magnanimity. The conduct of Winfield Scott exhibited all these qualities of greatness.

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become convinced by demonstrations which they have been forced to admit could not have produced by any human agency, and unaccountable in their nature.

But the demonstration to which we now particularly allude, was made in our own family, to Lenora, a daughter, between 14 and 15 years of age, a medium. Three years ago she stepped on a common sewing needle which penetrated the heel, and almost instantly was out of sight, which has been the cause of great pain at different times since.

About seven weeks ago her foot commenced swelling, and it became very painful; she has ever since (till last

Thursday) been compelled, in order to move about the house, to hop on one foot, and she happens even to touch the affected foot to the floor she would drop as quick as though she had been knocked down with a club, so sensibly keen was the pain at the least touch.

The foot was swollen to almost twice the size of the other, and to just bend either of the toes would cause great pain and suffering.

On Thursday last she retired to a room, and there being no one present but herself, she thought she would like to converse with the "spirits," something she had not done for a long time previous. The first "spirit" that answered her call was her grandfather's, whom she asked the following questions, and received the following answers.

Q. Can the needle in my foot be found without much difficulty and pain?

A. No.

Q. Am I to remain a cripple during the whole time allotted to me to remain upon this earth, and be obliged to hop about one foot, and suffer so much pain?

A. No.

Q. Will it be a long time before I will be enabled to walk on that foot?

A. No.

Q. Can I walk now?

A. Yes.

She immediately arose, stood upon one foot, the other hanging down, within about 4 inches of the floor, in which position it was, and had been for some time past, which caused us to fear that the cords in the leg had become contracted, and that she never would be enabled again to straighten it. But, when she stood up, you can easily imagine her surprise and astonishment when as she says, she felt a pressure encircle her ankle and in the twinkling of an eye, the foot was brought down in contact with the floor with such violence as to cause the floor to tremble, which very much startled her, at the time, and she called aloud, "mother! mother!" And then walked off as she usually did, with both feet. The swelling disappeared, and on the following day she put on the same sized shoe that she had been in the habit of wearing, and walked about the village making calls and conversing with those friends from whom she had been so long separated.

Candor requires us to observe that the above is no fancy, but we bear testimony to the fact.

**NELSON COUNTY, SCT.** August Term, County Court, 1852.

It is Ordered that the several Justices of the Peace in this County hold their respective Courts, as follows, to-wit:

No. 1.—That D. S. Howell hold his Court on the *Third Tuesday*, in the months directed by law, and F. P. Coomes on the *Fourth Monday* in said District.

No. 2.—Ordered that John Byrne hold his Court on the *Second Thursday*, and E. E. Murphy on the *Fourth Tuesday* in the months designated by law.

No. 3.—Thos. H. Briggs on the *Third Wednesday*, and C. Y. Duncan on the *Fourth Friday*, in each month designated by law.

No. 4.—B. R. Clark on the *Second Saturday*, and A. J. Baird on the *First Saturday* in the months designated by law.

No. 5.—Jonathan Hibbs on the *First Wednesday*, and W. Samuels on the *Third Saturday* in the months designated by law.

No. 6.—James A. Hill on the *Second Tuesday*, and L. D. Farmer on the *Third Thursday* in the months designated by law.

No. 7.—Michael Spalding on the *Third Friday*, and John H. Humphrey on the *Second Friday* in the months designated by law.

No. 8.—J. A. Hagan on the *Fourth Wednesday* in the months designated by law.

No. 9.—A. E. Mason on the *First Monday*, and P. C. Slaughter on the *Fourth Thursday* in the months designated by law.

No. 10.—J. D. Darwin Elliott, C. N. C. C. Bardstown, Aug. 5th, 1852.

**Special Notices.**

MASONIC.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons, meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month.

Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M., m.

regularly on the 2nd Monday [court day] on the 4th Monday in each month.

Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M. meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

I. O. C. F.

Sisco Lodge No. 55 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

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in its bounds, whose interests and affections should cluster around it, attempting to prove the degeneracy of the home of his childhood, I am forced to exclaim:

"He who can forget the source whence he sprang, Gambled in the days of his youth, Is a stranger to the sweetest emotion Of the human soul."

He deplors the use of ardent spirits, and who of a moral mind does not. Temperance with him seems to be a mono-mania; but he should recollect that all things can be pursued too far, as it has been in his case, for it has betrayed him into wrongfully accusing innocent persons, even that sex which man should always reverence; but to them I would say—

"Fear not, Sweet innocence, thou stranger to offence, His feeble pen. He who your skies involves In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee With kind regard."

#### JUSTICE.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

#### First View of Jerusalem.

We were 2,000 feet above the Mediterranean, whose blue we could dimly see far to the west, through notches in the chain of hills. To the north, the mountains were gray, desolate and awful. Not a shrub or a tree relieved their frightful barrenness. An upland tract, covered with white volcanic rock, lay before us. We met peasants with asses, who looked, to my eyes, as if they had just left Jerusalem. Still forward we urged our horses, and reached a ruined garden, surrounded with hedges of cactus, over which I saw domes and walls in the distance. I drew a long breath and looked at Francois. He was jogging along without turning his head; he could not have been so indifferent if that was really the city. Presently we reached another slight rise in the rocky plain. He began to urge his panting horse, and at the same instant, we both lashed spirit into ours, dashed on at a broken gallop round the corner of an old wall on the top of the hill, and lo! the Holy City! Our Greek jerked both pistols from his holsters, and fired them into the air, as we reined up on the steep.

From the descriptions of travelers, I had expected to see in Jerusalem an ordinary modern Turkish town; but that before me, with its walls, fortresses and domes, was it not still the City of David? I saw the Jerusalem of the New Testament, as I had imagined it. Long lines of walls crowned with a notched parapet, and strengthened by towers; a few domes and spires above them; clusters of cypress here and there; this was all that was visible of the city. On either side the soil sloped down on the two deep valleys over which it hangs. On the east, the Mount of Olives, crowned with a chapel and mosque, rose high and steep, but directly over the city, the sight fell away upon the lofty mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea. The scene was grand in its simplicity. The prominent colors were the purple of those distant mountains, and the hoary of the nearer hills. The walls were of the dull yellow weather-stained marble, and the only trees the dark cypress monolith olive. Since we arrived, I have looked down upon the city from the Mount of Olives, and up to it from the valley of Jehosaphat; but I can not restore the illusion of that first view.

Little Lily-bell!

Three bright summers she has gladdened Hearts, that strangers were to mirth, Gilding all that gilds have saddened, As a sun beams gilds the earth— Breaking sorrow's wintry spell— Radiant Lily-bell!

Shy her eyes, but full of sweetness, As you meet her upward look, And her step has all the fleetness Of the Hart that haunts the brook— Grace and Beauty know her well— Lovely Lily-bell!

Ever ready for caroses, With her twining, dimpled arms, While her silken light brown tresses, Drooping with soft veil charms— Loving joys her bosom swell— Dearest Lily-bell!

When eve's purple glooms are stealing O'er the blue and dreamy skies, Then this little angel kneeling, Lites to heaven her holy eyes— "FATHER! bless and keep us well!"— Prays sweet Lily-bell!

What Democrats said and thought of General Scott years ago.

GEN. SCOTT.—We publish with great pleasure, the following just and noble tribute to Gen. Scott, from one who knows him well:—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself, within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation. Owing to his great popularity at the North—his thorough knowledge of the laws of his own country, as well as those which govern nations, united to his discretion—his great tact and experience, he has saved his country from a ruinous war with Great Britain. And by his masterly skill and energy among the Cherokees united to his noble generosity and humanity, he has not only effected what every body supposed could not be done, without the most heart-rending scenes of butchery and bloodshed, but he has effected it by obtaining the esteem and confidence of the poor Cherokees themselves. They look upon him as a BENEFACITOR and FRIEND, and one who has saved them from entire destruction.

But that way is not the one he has pursued. Representing our town abroad in a false light, and accusing its citizens of faults they are not guilty of. Bardstown has ever been noticed for its literary attainments, the beauty and amiability of its ladies, and the decency of its citizens. It has always borne a high name abroad, and when I see one reared

sand had been sent off in the first half of June by the Superintendent, before the General took upon himself the responsibility of stopping the emigration from feelings that must do everlasting honor to his heart.

"In the early part of January last, the President asked Congress for enlarged powers to enable him to maintain our neutral obligations to England; that is, to tranquillize the Canada frontier. Before the bill passed Congress, Gen. Scott had finished the work, and had effected all its objects. These too he effected by flying from one end of the frontier to the other, in the dead of winter, and daring the severest and coldest period of it.

"He returns to Washington, and is immediately ordered to the Cherokee nation to take charge of the very difficult and hazardous task to his own fame of removing those savages from their native land.

Some of his best friends regretted, most sincerely, that he had been ordered on this service; knowing the disposition of the world to cavil and complain without cause, they had great apprehensions that he would lose a portion of the popularity which he acquired by his distinguished success on the Canada frontier. But behold the manner in which this last work has been performed! There is so much of noble generosity of character about Scott, independent of his skill and bravery as a soldier, that his life has really been one of romantic beauty and interest. You recall his conduct on his way to take command of the army, engaged in the Black Hawk war. The corps he had with him were all stricken down with the cholera, before he joined General Atkinson. What was his conduct?—Did he leave them to their fate, and fly to the army of the gallant and accomplished Atkinson, his warm personal friend, in order to snatch from him the laurels for which he had toiled so long, and which he was, just then on the point of winning? No, he clung to his sick soldiers, dying all around him with the dreadful pestilence, and exerted himself, day and night, to save them from the grave—to the imminent hazard of his own life. He could have taken command of the army—it was his right, but, behold his magnanimity! In this scene of Gen. Scott's life, he shines more brilliantly than in the most glorious battles he ever fought, not excepting his "elegant battle of Chippewa," as it was then called, where two perfectly disciplined armies met upon a plain in open day, on the 5th of July, 1814, and under a bright summer's sun, took a fair field fight, aided by all the discipline and skill that the science of war could give them. Scott whipped the enemy off the field fairly, although his army was inferior in numbers. Nor will I except the bloody battle of Niagara, in which he had three horses killed under him, and where he was most severely wounded himself, after having made several charges upon the enemy, which for courage and desperation the British officers themselves acknowledged, never were surpassed."

This article, together with the comments of the editor of the Enquirer, may be found published in *Niles' Register*, vol. 55, page 101.

#### LILY-BELL.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Where the bonjus with young buds laden,Lean above the murmuring rills, Dwell a laughing, star-eyed maiden, In the shadow of the hills— And we call her, (sweet to tell!) Little Lily-bell!

Three bright summers she has gladdened Hearts, that strangers were to mirth, Gilding all that gilds have saddened, As a sun beams gilds the earth— Breaking sorrow's wintry spell— Radiant Lily-bell!

Shy her eyes, but full of sweetness, As you meet her upward look, And her step has all the fleetness Of the Hart that haunts the brook— Grace and Beauty know her well— Lovely Lily-bell!

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in its bounds, whose interests and affections should cluster around it, attempting to prove the degeneracy of the home of his childhood, I am forced to exclaim:

"He who can forget the source whence he sprang, Gambled in the days of his youth, Is a stranger to the sweetest emotion Of the human soul."

All the Cherokees were collected for emigration, without bloodshed or violence; and all would have been on their way to the West, before the middle of July, had not humanity induced General Scott to stop the movement, until the first of September. Three thou-

#### THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLY AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory].

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to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JUNE 9-6a.

MRS. E. B. SLACK.

HAVING purchased the copyright o Fowler's Improved Mode of Dress-Making, for Bardstown and Nelson County is prepared to cut and make Dresses on the same plan of the above named improved model in the neatest and most fashionable style and on reasonable terms. It only requires about a minute to take a lady's measure after which the dress can be made with the certainty of her having a beautifully fitting garment.

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JUNE 9-6a.

TO FARMERS.

WE have a few Patent Horse Hay

Rakes. Those who want this conven-

ient and labor saving machine will please

call and examine.

July 15 WILSON & NOUSRE.

JUNE 9-6a.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Wilson, Nourse & Co., are informed that payment must

be made without delay.

The Notes and Accounts may be found at

WILSON & NOUSRE'S

Grocery Store.

JUNE 9-6a.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia City Item, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the "Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, ever ready and polite, and its proprietor a model host—lively, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country."

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